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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains 100 Weeks' News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12.  
per annum.

No. 16,932.

號一十月八年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1917.

日丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.  
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
Tel. 616.



ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

#### VISIT CAR.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

#### SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

#### NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

#### SATURDAY

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and picnic tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office—  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order  
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,  
General Managers.

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGER  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,  
£23,970,387.

I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,487,500  
II—Fire Funds 3,837,017  
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,860  
Sinking Fund Account 128,230

£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,881,458  
Life and Annuity 2,141,583

Revenue Marine Department 337,230  
Other Receipts 478,940

£2,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
KOWLOON BAY.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1885

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE.	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
---------------------------------------	---	---

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS NOT ONLY A

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

PRICKLY HEAT

BUT IS ALSO

AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION FOR  
PREVENTING AND RELIEVING

SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS  
OF THE SKIN.

50 cts. and \$1 Per Bottle.

Telephone No. 18.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNORSTON RD., HONGKONG. Telephone No. 420.  
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —  
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —  
AGENTS:—  
SUTHERLAND & SWICE  
— TELEPHONE NO. 212 —  
— TELEGRAPHIC ADD. —  
"TAIKOO DOCK"

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Railway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden

Terms:—From \$5 per day, inc.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"  
P.O. PEUSTEF,  
Manager.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE BATTLE IN BELGIUM.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—

After sharp fighting we completely  
repulsed a counter-attack, in the  
night, against the positions we  
captured yesterday morning, to the  
south-east of Ephehy.

We successfully carried out a raid  
to the south of Lens and slightly  
advanced our line at Ypres and on  
the battlefield to the south-east of  
St. Janshoek.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIGHTING  
CONDITIONS.

THE TANKS IN OPERATION  
AGAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at British  
Headquarters says that the appear-  
ance of the "tanks" operating on  
ground which a few days ago was  
mainly under water, is a satisfac-  
tory testimony of the improvement  
of the fighting conditions in Flanders.  
The German gunners were appar-  
ently completely surprised at the  
spectacle of the ungainly objects  
travelling on ground which they  
might suppose would engulf them.  
Yesterday's German communiqué  
was intended to convey that the  
"tank" was a failure, but the truth  
is that yesterday's attack proved the  
great value of the "tanks" against  
the present system of disconnected  
defences.

That our casualties are so very  
small and our success so consider-  
able, in the face of the concentrated  
machine-gun fire which was en-  
countered, is a conclusive tribute to  
the effectiveness of this weapon.

BOMBING IN BELGIUM BY NAVAL  
AEROPLANES

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Admiralty reports that the  
Naval Air Service, on Saturday  
night, dropped many tons of bombs  
on Saint-Pierre station, Ghent,  
Thourout station and a dump at  
Bruges Docks. They also raided  
Snelleghem aerodrome, yesterday  
morning, directly hitting a large  
shed.

The Royal Flying Corps assisted  
our returning machines to beat off  
hostile aircraft, shooting down one.  
All our machines returned safely.

#### BIG BATTLE OPENS AT VERDUN

A FOURTEEN-MILE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A French communiqué states:—  
There is a fairly violent artillery  
struggle in progress to the north of  
Blanchote.

Our troops attacked this morning,  
on both banks of the Meuse, with  
magnificent dash.

Early reports show that this new  
battle at Verdun is developing to our  
advantage, on a front of fourteen  
kilometres, from Avocourt Wood to  
the north of Bezonvaux.

Many prisoners are coming in,  
and the bravery of our men is beyond  
praise.

#### GERMAN REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A German official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, states:—  
At the opening of the battle before  
Verdun, the French occupied, with-  
out fighting, the Talour Ridge to the  
east of the Meuse.

The fighting is in full swing on a  
fourteen-and-a-half mile front.

#### THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

GREAT BATTLE IN ISONZO.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.

An Austrian evening communiqué  
states that the great battle in Isonzo  
continues with undiminished force.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Italian offensive seems likely  
to develop into a fierce fight for  
Trieste. General Cadorna is employ-  
ing the new familiar tactics of the  
Allies, pouring in a terrific artillery  
fire on the front while bombing from  
the air the troops and communica-  
tions in the rear.

Italian reports, so far, do not  
mention actual infantry attacks.

#### ITALIANS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES.

7,000 PRISONERS TAKEN  
ALREADY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

An Italian official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, states:—  
To the northward of Anovo, we  
overcame the enemy's resistance and  
threw numerous pontoons across the  
Isonzo and crossed to the left bank.

We crossed the enemy's first line,  
between Plava and the sea, despite  
a desperate resistance.

Two hundred and eight aeroplanes  
participated. They bombed and  
machine-gunned the enemy's re-  
serves.

The infantry and artillery activity  
is vigorously proceeding.

The enemy's losses are most seri-  
ous and we have taken considerable  
 booty, including guns and machine-  
guns, and 7,000 prisoners have  
already been counted.

#### THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN OPERATIONS.

SITUATION GENERALLY  
SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The situation on the Russian and  
Rumanian fronts is generally sat-  
isfactory. The Germans are at pre-  
sent not making any serious progress  
in Poldolia and Besarabia while the  
magnificent resistance of the Rus-  
sians and Rumanians is holding the  
enemy in Moldavia.

The Austrians and Germans have  
not yet reached Orna and have not  
progressed much down the Trotus  
valley. A severe struggle is  
proceeding farther south in the nei-  
ghbourhood of Sereth.

#### HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A German official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, states:—

The Germans and Austrians by  
assault on both sides of the Otter  
Valley, drove back the stubbornly  
resisting Rumanians in the direction  
of the Trotus Valley.

We took 1,600 prisoners and 80  
guns.

Heavy fighting is proceeding at  
Marasesti on the western bank of the  
Sereth. We took 2,200 prisoners.

#### BULGARIAN BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR.

MANY BUILDINGS  
DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A Serbian official message states  
that the Bulgarians violently bom-  
barded Monastir. A great many  
buildings were destroyed and there  
were numerous civilian victims.  
Many women and children are  
homeless.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## INTIMATIONS

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA  
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)  
(Incorporated in England.)

## UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 25th September, 1917, at Noon.  
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.  
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,

Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2140

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 5, George Street, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2020

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1835.  
Incorporated in Hongkong.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Society Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution viz—  
"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation to a Special Resolution at a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.  
A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.  
Dated this 14th day of August, 1917.  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.

## SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL.

Situated at VIETRY, (TONKIN).  
THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 144,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery—

1. EIGHT brick buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paperpulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU-THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One Hundred Thousand Dollars Indo-China Currency).  
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

CH. DE LANSALUT,  
Solicitor for the Liquidator,  
Haiphong.

Hongkong August 4 1917. 2012

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

## HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING &amp; REPAIRING.

A SPECIALITY.

19, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

SAVARESSES

OSANTAL

CAPSULES

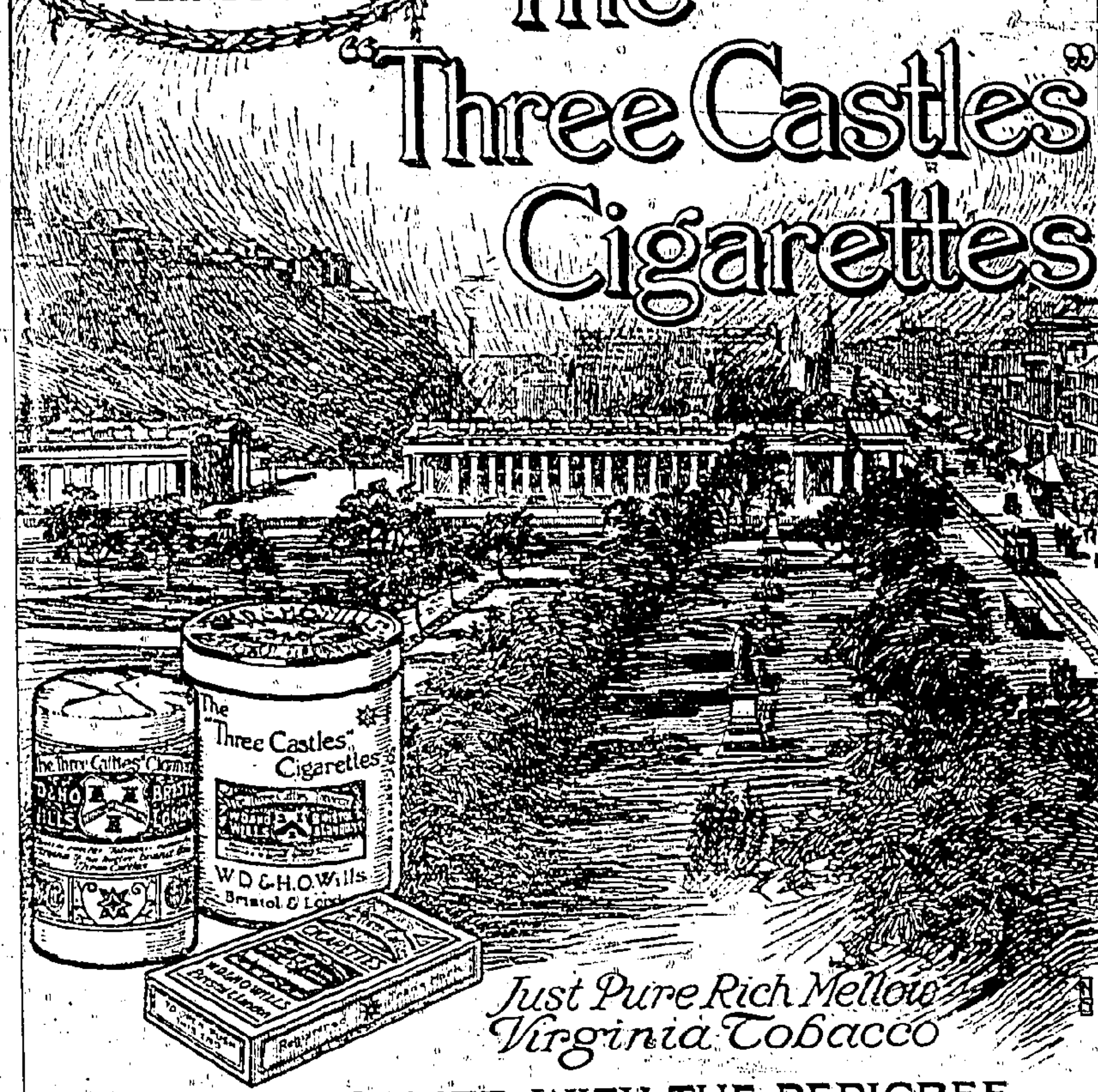
Most Certain Cure.

Physicians recommend them.

Small Boxes.

## SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NATIONAL GALLERY  
& PRINCES STREET  
EDINBURGH



Just Pure Rich Mellow  
Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## TURKEY TO-DAY.

## AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF HER CONDITION.

[From HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM I. ELKUS].

Late American Ambassador to Turkey.

Mr. Elkus, late American Ambassador to Turkey, has arrived in London on his way home. His Excellency, owing to an attack of typhus fever, was compelled to remain in Constantinople some time after the severance of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States. In the following statement he gives the latest and most authoritative account that has yet been received of the conditions in Turkey.

Constantinople is not as badly off as many people may perhaps imagine. All kinds of food may be obtained at a price. Tea, sugar, coffee, and rare tobaccos are still to be bought. One can get anything if one can pay. That is to say, only the poor suffer, and the poor in Turkey are accustomed to suffering: their faith in Allah, fortunately or unfortunately, gives them much fortitude.

Soup kitchens were started in Constantinople by American philanthropic enterprise, and the Turkish authorities soon adopted a similar method for relieving the poor. Special soup kitchens for poor members of the Jewish race were also instituted. Much good has been done by the kitchens among the most needy sections of the population. In Constantinople there is no middle-class Turkish public opinion. That is because there is no middle-class. The bourgeoisie element in the capital is alien. There are Italian, French, and Greek shopkeepers. But there are practically no shopkeepers who are Turks. The Turks are either of the upper class or the lower class. The upper class are polished men of the world; those of the lower class are in many ways excellent.

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop, if while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES a cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

## BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

## COMMITTEE ELECTED AT PEKING TO RAISE FUNDS.

A meeting of the British community was held in H.B.M. Legation Theatre recently to decide what steps should be taken to meet further appeal from the Headquarters of the Red Cross Society. On the proposal of Mr. Aglen, seconded by Sir Richard Dunn, Mr. Alston was elected to the Chair. Opening the proceedings Mr. Alston referred to the telegram which he had received from the Red Cross Society and which had been circulated. On receipt of the telegram he had considered it advisable to call a meeting of the British community to decide how best to meet the appeal. He reminded those present that the expenditure on Red Cross work now amounts to £25,000 a day and expressed the hope that some means would be devised to raise a substantial sum on Red Cross Day, October 17th. Mr. Alston asked if anyone had any suggestions to make so that if a programme could be decided upon the meeting could proceed with the election of a Committee. Mr. Frodsham suggested an open air fête and said that he had approached H. E. Tang Hua-Lung, the Minister of Interior, who had agreed to lend the Central Park for the purpose. Mr. Frodsham expressed the opinion that an ordinary banner would not be very popular as we have had so many, but we might have one really good stall and various side shows and perhaps dancing and a "Cabaret." On being put to the meeting Mr. Lucas suggested the election of a small Committee to carry out the proposals. This was seconded by Mr. Aglen. The following were then elected by the meeting:—Messrs. Frodsham, Bunney, Lamson, Sundercock and Lucas. Mr. Mayers proposed and Mr. Aglen seconded that Mr. Alston be elected ex-officio the Chairman of the committee. This was carried unanimously. Mr. W. H. Thomas was elected Hon. Auditor. This was carried unanimously. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A subscription list has now been opened which will be published from time to time. All subscriptions should be sent to Mr. G. W. Frodsham, Hon. Secretary, or Mr. H. M. Lucas, Hon. Treasurer.—Peking Gazette.

## SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

According to the latest returns Japan's shipbuilding capacity, which before the war included only seven shipyards capable of building ships over 1,000 tons, now numbers 28 yards with 24 ships which can build ships of over 1,000 tons. The maximum capacity of those yards is estimated at 400,000 tons at a time and, allowing six months for the completion of each ship, their total capacity is estimated at 800,000 tons annually. Even the most moderate estimate places their total output at 600,000 tons a year, but Japan's steel-producing capacity is limited to a maximum of 20,000 tons with which only 6,000 tons of shipping can be built. Consequently the utilization of Japan's shipbuilding capacity for the fullest extent is dependent on the supply of iron and steel from abroad.—Reuter.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.  
High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready to be mixed by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure; HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so. ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked; HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking. ORDINARY MILK often disagrees; HORLICK'S never does. ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly; HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely. ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it; HORLICK'S is always at hand. HORLICK'S may be used in puddings, bread, cakes, custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.  
In 3 sizes, 1/8, 3/8 & 1 1/2 (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

## THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

SHIPPING FORMS

WINE LISTS

CIRCULARS

MENUS

PAMPHLETS

INVITATION CARDS

## BOOKBINDING.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

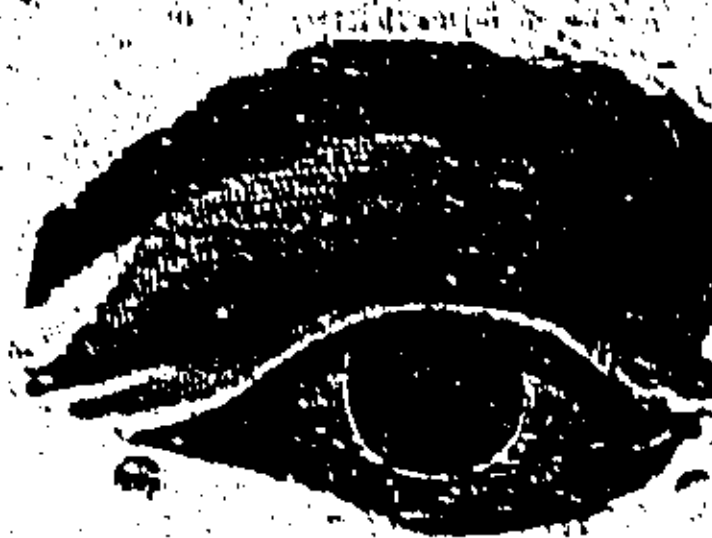
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH (FEET)	BREADTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	WATER LEVEL (FEET)	WATER LEVEL (FEET)
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	270	100	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240	100	10	10	10
Queen's Dock, No. 4, Kowloon	240	100	10	10	10
Queen's Dock, No. 5, Kowloon	240	100	10	10	10
Tai Koo Dock	400	100	10	10	10
Queen's Dock, No. 6, Kowloon	400	100	10	10	10
Queen's Dock, No. 7, Kowloon	400	100	10	10	10
Queen's Dock, No. 8, Kowloon	400	100	10	10	10
Queen's Dock, No. 9, Kowloon	400	100	10	10	10
Queen's Dock, No. 10, Kowloon	400	100	10	10	10

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLIGENT.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICALS  
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HONGKONG &amp; MANILA.

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COAL DEPARTMENT.

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SHINNEW, KAMITAKADA, BIRAI  
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For Particulars, apply to

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

WEDNESDAY,  
the 22nd August, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.,  
As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Carl Tables, Bedroom Furniture,  
comprising Double and Single  
Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-  
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated  
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Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-  
wood Furniture, including Engravings,  
Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and  
Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Bed Quilts, etc.

Also  
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.  
Collard & Collard,  
Horsbrugg,  
Shiedmayer & Soehne,  
Stuttgart.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
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Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2037

### FOR SALE.

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(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN  
BY "BLAND"  
In Good Condition.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1970

### TO LET.

### TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very  
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice  
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,  
recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply  
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
46 Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

### TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.  
OFFICES in King's Building,  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton  
Terraces.  
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings  
Hongkong, August 21, 1917.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of  
the late SIFU TING,  
14 D'ARQUILL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free

## WHAT WOMEN IN THEIR "FORTIES" NEED

MANY women approach the critical  
changing period of their lives that  
comes between the ages of forty and  
fifty, unprepared for its tremendous  
importance to their future health and  
happiness. Not understanding the  
functional changes taking place in their  
bodies, they work beyond their strength,  
often break down, become nervous  
wrecks, their bodies suffering with  
fatigue and their weakened nerves  
trembling at every step. Often in their  
weakened condition capillary hemorrhage  
becomes excessive, this added drain  
compelling them to take to their beds  
from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something  
that will instantly relieve the pressure  
on the overworked nerve centers and  
give them the vitality to stand up under  
the grueling strain. Wonderfully  
effective results are given in such  
conditions by the simple use of Sargol  
Tablets, a skillful combination of six of  
the best nerve and strength vitalizing  
elements known to modern chemistry.  
These little tablets contain no dangerous  
habit-forming drugs and are entirely  
harmless in their action but they quickly  
build up strength, strengthen the entire  
nervous system by feeding directly to  
the tired devitalized nerve cells, in  
artificial form, the very necessary  
elements of which nature is depriving  
them.

Thousands of women could testify  
that Sargol Tablets strengthen the tired  
nerves, revive the tired brain and put  
the energy and courage into your body  
that enables you to stand up under the  
unusual strain of the changing period.  
All the leading chemists in Hongkong  
have Sargol Tablets for sale.  
"Don't worry take Sargol."

### WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply,  
quoting price, to  
Box No. 969.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

### WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, AS WORKS  
FOREMAN. Applications with  
copy of References in own writing,  
stating age, experience and salary  
required. No other applications con-  
sidered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

### WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as  
TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER  
required by Shipping Firm, State  
previous experience and salary required.  
Apply—  
Box 450.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### CORNER BEEF

AND

### CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS  
FOR  
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

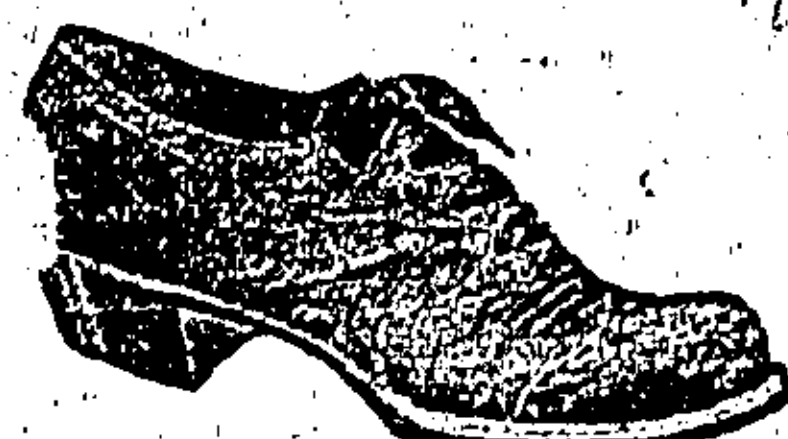
## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

### MADE

TO

### ORDER



## OHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO SELLER Indents promptly

secured lowest cash prices

for all British and Continental goods,

including

Books and Stationery.

Boots, shoes and Leather.

Chemicals and Drugists' Sundries.

China, Yachtwares and Glassware.

Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories.

Diapers, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

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Hardware, Machinery and Metals.

Jewellery, Plate and Watches.

Photographic and Optical Goods.

Provisions and Children's Stores.

etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 6%

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Letters from £10 upwards.

Orders of Product Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON &amp; SONS

(Established 1814).

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Cable Address: "WILSON" London.

## PRISONER'S VOYAGE ON GERMAN U-BOAT.

COMFORT, EVEN GAIETY, ABOARD.

METHODS OF SUBSEA WARFARE.

Much of the mystery and rumor  
surrounding German submarine methods  
is cleared away by this narrative of a  
Steamship officer who spent many days  
as a prisoner in one of the powerful  
new U-boats. His story was written  
for "The New York Times" on con-  
dition that his name be not disclosed.  
Treated with great consideration by his  
captors, he had an opportunity to learn  
how the officers and crew lived, to study  
their attitude and manners, their work  
with torpedoes and deck guns, their  
system of attack and defense, and their  
science of navigation. One of his con-  
clusions was that aircraft would ul-  
timately prove the most effective medium  
of combating subsea warfare.

This is a true record of actual experi-  
ence as prisoner on board a German U-bo-  
marine. The ship I let may be called  
the Wanderer, and to the submarine I  
will refer as the "U-boat."

All went well till one day the first  
intimation of any danger around was hear-  
ing a shot fired, and in a few seconds  
a shell hit the water a little dis-  
tance from the ship. The weather  
was good and the sea calm, and  
no craft was discernible, though look-  
out men were watching—and I draw  
attention to this to show that, in spite  
of precautions, it is difficult to recognize  
a submarine on the surface, with her  
conning tower painted the colour of the  
water, at a range of three to four thou-  
sand yards. Very shortly a second shot  
was fired, whereupon through the glasses  
a conning tower became visible and also  
men standing on the deck, so we became  
aware that a submarine, evidently a big  
one, was on our track. We then stopped,  
return fire being impossible and to run  
away useless, as we would soon have been  
overhauled.

Presently a flag signal was hoisted from  
the periscope, which read—"Send an  
officer here with your ship's papers."  
Pushing off in a small boat, I was soon  
aboard the submarine, where I was at  
once taken down below and questioned  
by the commander as to the name of the  
ship, owner's name, nationality, where  
from, where bound for, and nature of  
cargo. After a few minutes' conversation  
a young officer hurriedly entered the cabin  
and informed the commander that he  
thought a pilot boat was in sight. The  
commander promptly ordered some other  
prisoners to be brought up, placed in the  
Wanderer's boat and pushed off. Pre-  
sumably this was done at once, for pre-  
sently I could hear what sounded like  
hatches on deck being quickly lowered  
and a buzzing sound which I knew after-  
wards was due to the lowering of the  
periscope.

In a few seconds all was still and we  
had submerged. The whole affair hap-  
pened so quickly that I could scarcely  
realize I was now a prisoner in a sub-  
marine, and as I thought of my shipmates  
my only consolation seemed to be that  
the Wanderer was safe enough, for the  
present at least. Left alone to myself  
in a small cabin, I wondered what was  
going to happen next and what was going  
to be the end of it all. Being told not to  
leave my cabin, I obeyed and as I felt  
somewhat dazed and confused, took off  
my coat and lay down on my bunk.

Thoughts crowded through my head,  
and I had an almost irresistible impulse  
to get out of the inclosed narrow space  
and speak to some one, no matter who.  
This was denied me for two hours (which  
seemed like as many days), when the  
commander called me into the saloon; he  
was quite cheery, told me not to be  
frightened, that we were a long way from  
the original scene, that we were on the  
surface, and that we were all safe again.  
To me the consolation sounded strangely  
ironical, but he was evidently in earnest  
and wished to put me at my ease.

"Where is the ship?" I had to ask.  
"Don't trouble," he replied. "She  
has gone off all right and there is nothing  
in sight."  
Presently two more of the U officers  
entered the saloon and we sat down to  
our first meal, which consisted of pre-  
served meat, biscuits, butter, tinned  
tomatoes, marmalade, coffee with milk  
and a glass of port wine to finish. My  
appetite was not good, but the fare was  
wholesome enough, and my hosts, know-  
ing I could understand German, con-  
versed cheerily. For the most part I  
answered only when spoken to, making no  
questions lest I might be thought inquisi-  
tive, but taking in everything. Here let  
me say that officers and crew set out from  
the start to make me comfortable and  
feel at home; were hospitable, courteous,  
and kind in every way, and put no special  
restrictions upon me.

The commander frankly told me to ask  
him any questions I liked about the boat,  
and that if he sometimes made no reply  
that I was not to take further notice of it.  
"Perhaps," said he, "there are one or  
two things I do not want you to see, but  
you must not mind that, and as to the  
war or what is going on, we will not talk  
of it."

So that what I saw or heard aboard  
passed the censor, so to speak, so far as  
the U officers were concerned, and I  
formed no opinion that they willfully gave  
me any false information. I am not clear  
yet as to their motive in taking me  
prisoner at all, as I was no use to them,  
and only took up room and consumed  
food. Nor could it have been worth their  
while to "terrorize" one individual like  
myself. Of course, I carefully refrained  
from touching on this point, nor did I  
ask what they intended to do with me if  
we got safely to port, preferring to remain  
silent and patiently await developments.

When on deck for fresh air I saw no  
land anywhere, nor did I expect to be  
allowed to see it, and probably if I had  
I should not have been any the wiser.  
Nor was I shown any charts or allowed to  
make any periscope observations, although  
on some occasions I was asked to retire  
to my cabin, mostly around noon, when  
navigation was being worked out. What  
course we took I never knew, and the  
only clue I had to position was one day  
when, to my relief, I was informed they  
hoped to land within twenty-four hours.

First, as to the U-boat herself—She  
was about 250 feet long, had a crew of  
about 35 men, carried two 4-inch guns,  
could steam 18 knots on the surface and  
11 below if required, and had a range  
limit of 3,200 miles steaming at 12 knots  
on the surface.

Leaving Germany she was stored for a  
twelve weeks' cruise, when I joined her.  
She had provisions only for a few more  
days, as prisoners previously captured had  
consumed some of them, hence their  
anxiety to get rid of the remaining ones  
sent off in a hurry in the Wanderer's  
boat. The original stores consisted  
of preserved pork and beef, vegetables,  
tinned soups, fruit, raisins, biscuits,  
butter, marmalade, milk, tea, and  
coffee. Prior to sinking one ship  
they had commandeered eggs, fresh  
meat, butter, vegetables, and some liquor  
to afford variety to the larder; so that  
the bill of fare was varied and there was  
no stinting of rations. Any cooking was  
done on an electric stove.

The U was driven by petrol, but they  
said kerosene or any kind  
of machine oil not too thick could be used,  
and if this could be replenished from any  
captured ship so much the better. I  
would have liked to have known about  
the supply ships which undoubtedly have  
a secret rendezvous with these sub-  
marines, and also about land bases in  
some of the neutral countries, so-called,  
but this information was of course denied  
me.

The living quarters were small but  
comfortable, officers having separate small  
cabins and the crew bunks with narrow  
alley way in between. Ventilation was  
surprisingly good, pipes for this purpose  
running all through the boat; foul air  
being extracted by exhaust and fresh air  
driven in four or five times a day for half  
an hour at a time while on the surface.

More than once I remained below for  
more than twelve hours and did not suffer  
from headache or symptoms due to bad  
air. Sometimes we were submerged for  
four hours, sometimes longer, once for  
close on fourteen hours, but I felt little  
inconvenience. The officers stated that  
up to twenty-four hours of continual sub-  
mersion they were fairly comfortable,  
after that, for six hours, it was uncom-  
fortable, and subsequently became intoler-  
able, due to the "sweating" from the  
framework of the boat, which rendered  
the clothing damp. To obviate this,  
leather suits were worn mostly during  
prolonged submersion, and this process  
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ence of all. For purposes of ventilation,  
therefore, and in order that the crew  
might remain in good health, as well as  
for necessary locomotion, the U remained  
as much as possible on the surface both  
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perhaps at the beginning of the war, when  
the boats were smaller, they may have

done so; but the larger ones for choice  
avoid the shallower water and keep out  
in deeper channels. Safety to themselves  
prompts such procedure, for they are quite  
alive to the danger of nets and explosive  
bombs dropped from the air on to the  
surface of the water. When homeward  
bound and nearing their own shores they  
often lie at the bottom all night and wait  
for daylight before proceeding for fear of  
encountering English patrols or destroy-  
ers. With their own war craft they have  
special flag signals by day and Morse  
flashes by night. The larger U's have  
wireless installation by which in code  
they can communicate with each other,  
but their range of transmission is short.

The sanitary arrangements below were  
good and much the same as on any liner.  
A petty officer was in charge of the  
sanitation, who also as first aid ambu-  
lance man had charge of the medicine  
chest, and when required acted as a gun-  
ner—quite a handy man. There were two  
good lavatories on board, effete matter  
being expelled by force pumps at any  
time. Other than drinking water there  
was scarcity of fresh water for domestic  
uses, so there was no chance of a fresh  
water bath, another of the drawbacks  
experienced, although sponging off in cold  
salt water is at all times refreshing.

There was a variety of books to read,  
comic and other papers, among them two  
English papers nearly three weeks old; a  
gramophone and several records, so that  
we had music singing, and occasionally  
dancing for exercise sake, but no smok-  
ing below, which was strictly forbidden  
and was perhaps the greatest hardship of  
all.

There was thus a little gaiety on board  
to relieve the monotony, although, truth  
to tell, I found the voyage an exciting  
one and my shipmates seemed merry  
enough. In fact, I was surprised as  
myself getting used so quickly to the new  
life, and am bound to confess that I was  
no more worried about what was going on  
above the surface of the water, than I had  
previously been on my own boat about  
what takes place at any minute from  
under the water.

The crew on board were quite self-  
composed; jocular for the most part,  
serious enough in what they were out to  
do but not worrying much about the risks  
thereof, nor did they seem to regard their  
calling as any more hazardous than on  
any other war craft in dangerous waters.  
Being all young men, full and fond of  
adventure, the incidents seemed  
stimulating to their nerves, and victims  
they looked on as legitimate prey and  
with no feelings of remorse. The reports  
I had heard that men in Germany had  
to be forced into the submarine service  
seemed to amuse them immensely. On  
the contrary, they declared there were  
any number of volunteers for the work,  
and that many young officers were willing  
and glad even to pay a premium to get on  
a "sub" in preference to other war craft,  
where they said the routing was harder  
and more irksome.

What their pay was I did not hear, but  
I gathered it was good, and that provision  
in the way of bonuses for "good work"  
and pensions for their dependents were  
allowed. The idea, too, that at the end  
of a cruise they were all so nerve-racked  
that they needed a long rest they declared  
was too absurd. Many U-boats, they  
said, made consecutive voyages after a  
short spell in port to store up, and their  
rest depended entirely on the emergen-  
cies of the moment."

I must say that on parting with them  
I saw no signs of any breakdown, either  
physical or mental, although all of them  
looked for a holiday, which is a sailor's  
privilege. Sailors, we are told, are pro-  
verbial for their modesty and the un-  
assuming way they talk of themselves,  
but this trait I failed to discover in the  
U-boat officer, who was boastful enough  
of the great work he was doing for the  
Fatherland and quite callous as to the  
methods employed in so doing.

(To be continued.)

The commander frankly told me to ask  
him any questions I liked about the boat,  
and that if he sometimes made no reply  
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yet as to their motive in taking me  
prisoner at all, as I was no use to them,  
and only took up room and consumed  
food. Nor could it have been worth their  
while to "terrorize" one individual like  
myself. Of course, I carefully refrained  
from touching on this point, nor did I  
ask what they intended to do with me if  
we got safely to port, preferring to remain  
silent and patiently await developments.

When on deck for fresh air I saw no  
land anywhere, nor did I expect to be  
allowed to see it, and probably if I had  
I should not have been any the wiser.  
Nor was I shown any charts or allowed to  
make any periscope observations, although  
on some occasions I was asked to retire  
to my cabin, mostly around noon, when  
navigation was being worked out. What  
course we took I never knew, and the  
only clue I had to position was one day  
when, to my relief, I was informed they  
hoped to land within twenty-four hours.

First, as to the U-boat herself—She  
was about 250 feet long, had a crew of  
about 35 men, carried two 4-inch guns,  
could steam 18 knots on the surface and  
11 below if required, and had a range  
limit of 3,200 miles steaming at 12 knots  
on the surface.

Leaving Germany she was stored for a  
twelve weeks' cruise, when I joined her.  
She had provisions only for a few more  
days, as prisoners previously captured had  
consumed some of them, hence their  
anxiety to get rid of the remaining ones  
sent off in a hurry in the Wanderer's  
boat. The original stores consisted  
of preserved pork and beef, vegetables,  
tinned soups, fruit, raisins, biscuits,  
butter, marmalade, milk, tea, and  
coffee. Prior to sinking one ship  
they had commandeered eggs, fresh  
meat, butter, vegetables, and some liquor  
to afford variety to the larder; so that  
the bill of fare was varied and there was  
no stinting of rations. Any cooking was  
done on an electric stove.

The U was driven by petrol, but they  
said kerosene or any kind  
of machine oil not too thick could be used,  
and if this could be replenished from any  
captured ship so much the better. I  
would have liked to have known about  
the supply ships which undoubtedly have  
a secret rendezvous with these sub-  
marines, and also about land bases in  
some of the neutral countries, so-called,  
but this information was of course denied  
me.

The living quarters were small but  
comfortable, officers having separate small  
cabins and the crew bunks with narrow  
alley way in between. Ventilation was  
surprisingly good, pipes for this purpose  
running all through the boat; foul air  
being extracted by exhaust and fresh air  
driven in four or five times a day for half  
an hour at a time while on the surface.

More than once I remained below for  
more than twelve hours and did not suffer  
from headache or symptoms due to bad  
air. Sometimes we were submerged for  
four hours, sometimes longer, once for  
close on fourteen hours, but I felt little  
inconvenience. The officers stated that  
up to twenty-four hours of continual sub-  
mersion they were fairly comfortable,  
after that, for six hours, it was uncom-  
fortable, and subsequently became intoler-  
able, due to the "sweating" from the  
framework of the boat, which rendered  
the clothing damp. To obviate this,  
leather suits were worn mostly during  
prolonged submersion, and this process  
was perhaps the most disagreeable experi-  
ence of all. For purposes of ventilation,  
therefore, and in order that the crew  
might remain in good health, as well as  
for necessary locomotion, the U remained  
as much as possible on the surface both  
day and night.

The idea that most of the submarines  
come inshore at night and lie at the  
bottom in bays, is quite a wrong one—  
perhaps at the beginning of the war, when  
the boats were smaller, they may have

done so; but the larger ones for choice  
avoid the shallower water and keep out  
in deeper channels. Safety to themselves  
prompts such procedure, for they are quite  
alive to the danger of nets and





# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

**STAMPS WANTED.**  
IN EXCHANGE for COLONIALS  
Advertiser has good assortment  
of Old English.  
Write "Box 18,"  
C/O "China Mail" Office,  
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2048

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**FRIDAY,**  
the 24th August, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A Number of Lots of Smokers  
requisites, Briar pipes, Cigarette holders,  
Cigarettes, etc.  
Also  
Egyptian Cigarettes in good condition  
to be sold in lots to suit buyers.  
And  
One 3 H. P. Motor Cycle in good  
running order.  
Terms:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2051

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**SATURDAY,**  
the 25th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
THE FOLLOWING SUNDRIES:  
About 50 Pairs Gent's Boots and Shoes.  
Two Cases Hams.  
A few lots of Material.  
And  
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE.  
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience  
of Sale.)  
Also  
One Cinematograph Camera and  
Films, etc., etc.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2049

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**SATURDAY,**  
the 25th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
ONE D. B. 12-BORE GUN  
by W. Evans.  
(Late of Weymouth's) London.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, August 21, 1917. 2050

## THE CALENDAR.

**MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.**  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Carpet, Linen, Pianos, etc., etc., at  
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

## General Memoranda.

**FRIDAY, August 24—**  
Hongkong Rope Co's. Interim dividend  
paid.  
2.30 p.m.—Legislative Council Meeting.

**SATURDAY, August 25—**  
8.15 p.m.—"Peeping" night of the  
Frawley Coy.

**MONDAY, August 27—**  
Noon—Auction of Kowloon Island  
Lot No. 808 at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's  
Sales Rooms.

**WEDNESDAY, August 29—**  
Debutante Day: Hongkong Stock  
Exchange.

**FRIDAY, August 31—**  
Queen of Holland's birthday (1880).  
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).

**SATURDAY, Sept. 1—**  
8.25 p.m.—Full moon.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, August 21, 1917.

## INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS IN JAPAN.

A DECADE or more ago when Japan was rapidly taking a place in the world as an industrial country one was accustomed to read from time to time the most gloomy predictions of a time, believed not to be far distant, when the East, by reason of the abundance and cheapness of its labour, would oust the West from its position of industrial pre-eminence. The pessimists usually made the profound mistake of basing their conclusions on the supposition that it was possible to obtain in the East the efficiency standard of the West without any increase in the standard of living or the rate of wages. If we study the tables published in the reference books which show the average daily rate of wages paid in Japan during the five years prior to the Great War, it is true that we do in fact find that on the whole the daily rate for nearly every class of industry showed no important advance. The bricklayer is the best paid workman in Japan, and his daily wage rate in the five years prior to the war ranged from Yen 1.04 to Yen 1.09. While wages of skilled labour in Japan are far below wages in Europe and America, there is a constant agitation for higher rates. Strikes were frequent enough in Japan even before the war, but at the present time the Japanese papers show that quite a wave of dissatisfaction in labour circles is sweeping over Japan, and numerous strikes are reported for higher wages. In several cases the demand is for a 20 per cent. increase. These observations apply to several branches of industry, including iron works, mining, and spinning factories. The Municipal authorities, too, are having their share. What Professor KUMAZO KUWADA, a member of the House of Peers, describes as "the era of industrial revolution" has come upon the country. "Signs are not wanting," he says in a chapter contributed to the Japan Year Book, "that conflicts between labour and capital are steadily acquiring intensity, though fortunately not to such an extent as is witnessed in Europe. The peculiar circumstances in which Japan is placed account for this. In the first place, industrial concentration is still in Japan a thing of the future, the principal industries being as yet conducted to a great extent as domestic industry. Secondly, our factories are conspicuous in the textile industry, in which unassertive female operatives are predominant, and very poor in the iron industry that depends on muscular labour. Then, the Japanese law practically denies freedom of association and hence the right of labourers to get up strikes is not recognized by it." The fact that labour strikes are nevertheless very common now shows that the tendency in Japan is to follow the West in this as in most other things, and that the standard of living, and consequently the cost, must constantly rise.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange recovered this morning to 211½ demand, and remained at the same rate till time of going to press.

Mr. Charles Emmett Yeater, the new Vice-Governor of the Philippines is expected to arrive in Manila this week.

It is announced that Telegraphic Communication with North China is entirely interrupted beyond Shanghai. Presumably this is an effect of the typhoon.

The Hon. Mr. E. Hallifax acknowledges the receipt of a telescope from Mr. Joso M. da Rocha of 9 Lee House Street, Hongkong, to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund.

The will of Major John de Luz Simonds, D.S.O., R.G.A., who was killed in action, has been proved recently, his estate being valued at £8,033. The deceased officer is well remembered in Hongkong where he was stationed about four years ago.

Nine cases of "enteric fever" were reported in the Colony last week, four proving fatal. One was a British case and the rest Chinese. The only other cases of communicable disease in the Colony were one fatal Chinese case of diphtheria and one fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever.

A Shanghai contemporary reports that a German named "Sorma," who has been employed as an examiner in the Chinese Customs, was arrested several days ago charged with embezzlement. The amount involved is said to be considerable. The trial is being conducted by Mr. von Toppelkirch, German Vice-Consul, who was assigned to the case by the Dutch Consul-General.

The Frawley Company, who are announced to open their season at the Theatre Royal on Saturday next, have been playing in the Philippines. The Manila Bulletin writes of the opening performance in the following highly appreciative terms:—"More than upholding the predictions of those who remembered T. Daniel Frawley and his former visit to the Philippine islands, the Frawley Company last evening staged one of the best, if not the best production that Manila has seen for many years. 'Fair and Warner,' the sparkling comedy hit that kept New York a-laughing for months, was the bill chosen for the company's debut, and it may be taken as an indication of what theatre patrons are to expect during the remainder of the season, there is a rare treat in store. All of the seven members of the company who took roles in the play showed ability rarely seen in these parts, and their vehicle gave them ample opportunity to make the best use of their talent."

### AN EYESORE REMOVED.

### THE LATE GERMAN BANK EAGLES.

It has been noted with satisfaction that Sir Paul Chater, the purchaser of the German Bank premises, has caused the German national emblem to be removed from the rails on the facade of the building. The late owners of the property had a round dozen of these emblems on the building to advertise its German ownership.

### SIKH TEMPLE WAR SUBSCRIPTIONS CONTINUED.

Collected on Sunday, August 19th:—  
Sudda Singh ..... \$ 10.00  
Suraia Singh At Watson's Warehouse ..... \$ 10.00  
Jowala Singh H.K. Club ..... 5.00  
Sunder Race Course ..... 5.00  
Gujar Cement Factory ..... 5.00  
Banta ..... 3.00  
Nadhan ..... 3.00  
Hukam ..... 2.00  
Jhanda ..... 2.00  
Roor 9, Seymour Rd. .... 2.00  
Banta Soap Factory ..... 1.00  
Dal ..... 1.00  
Last list \$512.00  
Total \$561.00

## CHINA AS A BELLIGERENT.

(The "China Mail" Service.)

### THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS AND CHINA.

PEKING, Aug. 20.  
The Allied Governments have replied to China's War Note, assuring China of their solidarity and friendship in order that China may enjoy international relations and the position of regard due to China as a great nation.

### THE "BIG LOAN" NEGOTIATIONS FALL THROUGH.

Various difficulties have confronted China in the big loan negotiations. The Group Banks have definitely refused the loan, and fresh negotiations have been started with Japanese bankers.

### THE IMPRISONED FINANCE MINISTER.

The matter of pardoning Chan Kam To (late Minister of Finance) was discussed at a Cabinet meeting. Lam Cheung Man, the Minister of Justice, strongly opposed granting the pardon.

### JAPAN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.  
The Emperor of Japan has telegraphed to General Feng Kuo Chang, congratulating China on her entry into the war.

### THE EFFORT TO GET HOLD OF CHANG HSUN.

The Cabinet has decided to ask help from the Allied Ministers in order to get the Dutch Minister to agree to the extradition of Chang Hsun, on condition that he shall not be sentenced to death.

### THE RECALCITRANT PROVINCES.

It is reported that the Allied Ministers will try and arrange a compromise with the south-western provinces.

### THE SALT REVENUE.

The Ministry of Finance proposed an increase on the salt duty, but the Cabinet rejected the proposal on the ground that the scheme would increase the revenue by about \$6,000,000 only.

The Government has sent strict instructions to the provinces, forbidding them to make use of the salt revenue.

(Editor's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.  
The Press Bureau announces that the King has sent a message to the President of the Chinese Republic congratulating him on China's decision to associate herself with the countries combined against the aggressive policy of the Central Powers.

### THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE MACAO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### 68TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAKING OF PASSALEAO FORT.

A very elaborate programme has been drawn up for the celebration to take place at Macao on the 25th inst. From dawn to sunset there will be events at intervals and the whole day will be kept as a grand gala day. The Hongkong Police Reserve with their band have been invited to attend and join the Grand Parade. The day will be celebrated in grand style, with illuminations at night.

The inhabitants of Macao have prepared special wreaths to decorate the graves of Colonel Mesquita and his colleagues, the heroes of the taking of Passaleao fort.

It is expected that Macao will be crowded with visitors from Hongkong and Canton for the occasion.

### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 18th Aug.—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 33 weeks
This year	12,744	442,015
Last year	18,023	476,700
Increase	5,279	34,685
Decrease	6,279	34,685

### SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they have known. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Lam Kum was charged with kidnapping a small boy, aged five years, from No. 24 Pokfulam Road.

The Crown Solicitor appeared on behalf of the prosecution and the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The jurymen were—Messrs J. Hyde, F. S. Loureiro, A. A. d'Almeida, E. J. da Silva Loureiro, R. S. Judah, A. A. d'Almeida and J. Hooper.

The Crown Solicitor, opening the case, said that the prisoner was charged with the offence of kidnapping a small child, five years of age, on July 18th. The story was that this small child lived with his father and his paternal grandmother at No. 24 Pokfulam Road. On July 18 the father was in the house unwell, and his mother-in-law was working in the street, sewing, close by, and the child was playing in the street. The mother-in-law saw the prisoner lead the child away by the hand. She called out to the prisoner not to take the child away. She answered "No fear" and continued on her way. Subsequently the prisoner took the child to Yau-mat, and the parent, getting anxious, reported the matter to the police, and the child was eventually found wandering about the streets. It would be shown by the evidence that the story the prisoner told before the magistrate was very different from that which she told witnesses, who would be called, at the time of the occurrence.

A brother-in-law of the prisoner then went into the witness-box and gave evidence of the losing of the child. After hearing further evidence the jury found the accused not guilty and she was accordingly discharged.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### A MENDICANT'S TRICK.

A Chinese mendicant was brought before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning on the charge of begging for alms in front of the Grand Hotel, in Queen's Road Central.

A Chinese constable deposed that the defendant was carrying a three-year old child in his arms, obviously for the purpose of soliciting the sympathy of pedestrians.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but after hearing further evidence, His Worship imposed a fine of three dollars, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

### AN ALLEGED ASSAULT IN YAU-MAT.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning three sailors of a revenue launch and two boatmen were charged with assaulting a Chinese shopkeeper in Yau-mat. Each of the three sailors wore a Royal Humane Society medal for saving life.

Mr. Mattingly and Mr. Beavis appeared to represent the defendants.

Mr. Mattingly informed the magistrate that a cross-summons would be taken out and asked that his clients be remanded.

His Worship granted the application and the case was formally adjourned.

## PORT OF CALCUTTA.

### WAR SURCHARGES.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber has considered the suggestion made by the Calcutta Port Trust for an increase in the charges on goods and on shipping to avoid an anticipated deficit. The Port Trust made the following proposals:—That on general goods the war surcharge should be increased from 4 annas to 11 annas per ton, on cargo coal from 2 annas to 6 annas, on bunker coal from 1 anna to 3 annas, manganese ore, and on pig iron from 4 annas to 6 annas. That the war surcharge on vessels should be doubled, or in other words that shipping charges in force prior to the 1st February, 1915, should be increased by a further 50 per cent. The Committee of the Chamber, after considering these proposals, have informed the Commissioners that an enhancement seems to be unavoidable, for it would obviously be undesirable to permit the accumulation of a heavy deficit which would tend to cripple the operations of the Trust after the end of the war. The more prudent course is to preserve financial equilibrium by an adjustment of revenue, and the Committee agrees that the adjustment which the Commissioners contemplate making is the best in the circumstances.

## TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me a little of your space to comment upon some aspects of the Military Service Bill which do not seem to have attracted attention.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Bill, stated that its object was to make all male British subjects, between the ages of 18 and 55, liable to military service, when called for such service. This, of course, is quite proper, but I doubt whether many people realise that the class referred to will be called up at once, and will then not be liable to military service, but will be actually under military discipline in peace or war for the rest of their lives, or until they reach the age of 55. If there was any doubt about this it is removed by the amendment to the Bill itself, which automatically calls up the Volunteers and Reserves.

All male British subjects, between the prescribed ages, now in the Colony, will on the passing of the Bill, with very few exceptions, become subject to the Army Act practically for life.

Mr. Kemp says the Army Act applies to Colonial forces "only in so far as the Army Act may be modified by local legislation." This is an understatement. The Act applies absolutely, but contains a proviso that nothing in the Act shall affect the application to Colonial forces of any Act passed by the legislature of a Colony. The functions of the Colonial legislature, therefore, are not confined to modifying the Act; they may add to its burden.

The Bill provides that the Army Act shall apply, subject to any regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under this Ordinance, and certain regulations have been framed. These regulations, as Mr. Kemp said, do not differ very much from the existing arrangements in force in the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves. But the Governor-in-Council may suspend the regulations when he pleases (S. 6 s. 2) and, moreover, may (S. 8) make any regulations whatsoever which may be desirable for the "constitution, management, training, service and discipline of the Corps." Disobedience to regulations will presumably be punishable by imprisonment.

Therefore every male British subject in this Colony between the prescribed ages (which means practically all) will during the rest of his life in the Colony be entirely in the hands of the Governor-in-Council. In the case of a weak Governor, they will be practically under the thumb of the military authorities.

Mr. Kemp stated that this Bill would achieve two things—it would facilitate the application of compulsion to those few persons who have not volunteered, and it would facilitate the fusion of the Volunteers and Reserves. But, with great respect to Mr. Kemp, it will achieve a greater thing than either of these. It will deprive the British subjects of this Colony of their civil status.

I will refer to the Army Act shortly. It is a complicated enactment of 90 sections intended to regulate the regular forces of the Crown at all times, and the auxiliary forces on certain occasions. In practice it applies to forces actually on service all their time and assembled in barracks, billets, or camp. It is extremely difficult to appreciate what its application will be to a force like the Hongkong Defence Force, the members of which live in their own homes, and have their own livings to earn, when not engaged on military duty. It seems to me to be a very serious matter indeed that the male British population of this Colony should, without their own consent and without the slightest of warnings, be subjected to a disciplinary Act of whose scope they cannot but be ignorant for practically the rest of their lives.

Many of your readers will, no doubt, consult the Act for themselves, and will probably agree with me that it is indirect legislation of the worst kind. It may be of interest to point out that, among other trifles, any member of the Corps will be liable until he is 55 to be court-martialled both for military and for certain civil offences; that in certain cases he may be tried for the same offences first by court martial and then by a civil court; that if charged with an offence, and taken into military custody, he may be detained for 8 days without a trial; that he may be punished by imprisonment for being absent without leave; and may also be imprisoned for neglecting to obey any "general garrison or other orders." "Neglecting to obey," you observe, not "Wilfully disobey." We shall all have to read our evening papers carefully for the next 20 years or so.

It has been suggested to me that, of course, these powers will never be used. But in that case, why pass the Bill? I am unconvinced by the argument that enormous powers may be given to officials because they will never be used.

A word should be said about the proposed regulations. One gets the impression that these tone down the Bill, and make everything comfortable. But, in fact, they do not modify the Bill or the Army Act at all. There are to be 60 drills a year—but not only 60. There are to be 8 compulsory days in Camp—but not only 8. By a stroke of the pen, the drills may become 200 and the days in camp 31. Even if this were not the case, the regulations now provide for 60 drills a year plus camp, and, apparently, plus rifle practice. Is it really necessary that hard-worked men in responsible positions should be required, after peace is declared, to continue forming fours every week for the rest of their lives and going annually through the minute detail of the musketry course?—not to speak of the 8 days in camp in cold weather, which can scarcely be good for middle-aged men provided with nothing

warmer than khaki drill uniforms. In time of war these are pinpricks which must be borne, but we are not being asked to bear them only in time of war; we are asked to bear them indefinitely in times of peace, with the possibility of increase.

If this legislation is really necessary at the present time, then pass this Bill with a proviso that it shall lapse six months after the conclusion of the war. War legislation should not be carried over to times of peace.

His Excellency stated at the Council meeting that the Empire would not take such a retrograde step as not to have National Service after the war. I would put it differently. The Empire may, probably, be obliged to take the retrograde step of having National Military Service after the war, but that is no reason why we in this Colony should take a further step backward and adopt a system more reactionary than the very militarism against which the world is now struggling.

It was argued by the Government against Mr. Holyoak's resolution on the exclusion of Germans that this was not the time for it; that it was a question which must be determined by the Imperial authorities after the conclusion of peace. That was a very reasonable argument, and it is equally reasonable to-day and applies with great force to the question of defence after the war.

What reason is there even for discussing this difficult question now, and a fortiori what reason is there for actually introducing legislation infinitely more drastic than anything that is likely to be tolerated in any free quarter of the Empire?

We have had a terrible coil in this Colony about the return of the Germans, and a great signing of petitions for representative Government. But when a measure which derogates directly from the liberty of the subject is brought before the legislature our unofficial members "roar" as you as gently as any sucking dove, and the public is apathetic. Many people to whom I have spoken say: "It doesn't really matter much; it won't be enforced."

Perhaps some of your readers may think differently.—I am, etc.,

EDGAR DAVIDSON.

## GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The following list recently given by the *Quarta Asahi* of German properties in China in anticipation of the declaration of war is very interesting at the present time:—

1. Military service men. Seventy-one Legation guards and a small number of German soldiers stationed at Tientsin and along the railways shall of course be interned.
2. German civilians. All German subjects who have attempted to stir up disturbances or participated in any act detrimental to the interests of the Entente Allies shall be interned or deported. The rest will be placed under surveillance.
3. Loan obligations and dues. All payments for loan dues to Germans will be suspended. The following are details of the several important loans:—

RAILWAY LOANS.	
Tsin-Pu Railway Loan.....	\$245,000,000
The German Bank	
Canton, Szechuan-Hankow Railway loan	
The German Bank.....	\$150,000,000
LONG TERM LOANS.	
First Anglo-German Loan 25,000,000.....	
The German Bank	
Second Anglo-German	
Loan.....	8,000,000
The German Bank	
Currency Reform Loan.....	3,333,000
The German Bank	
Reorganisation Loan.....	8,000,000
The German Bank	

**SHORT TERM LOANS.**  
Miscellaneous amount..... 280,000,000  
German Bank, Carlowitz Diederichsen, etc.

**INDENTITY.**  
Boxer indemnity..... \$21,313,449  
German Government

4. Mining properties. It is said that all German-owned mines may be sold by auction and the proceeds retained until conclusion of peace as was done in Hongkong, but nothing has been definitely decided. Other reports say that China only proposes to take over the management of the mines for the time being. The following are mines in which the Germans are interested:—

Hsui-kowshan lead mines..... 2,200,000  
Carlowitz.

Chinshing mines..... 200,000  
Von Haunke.

**BANK AND IMPORTANT FIRMS.**  
The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank Ltd., 100,000,000  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Tainan, Tsingtau, Hankow, Kuantung and Hongkong.

Carlowitz, Arnold Carlberg, Diederichsen, Siemens-China Electric Engineering Co., Melchers and others. Capital not known.

Concerns in which the Germans are interested as the result of loan connections:—

Tungshan Cement Co. .... 50,000,000  
Deutsche Asiatische Bank  
Tayeh Cement Co. .... 128,000,000  
Foshan Cement Co. .... 258,000,000  
Carlowitz and Arnold Carlberg  
Tehnov Arsenal..... not known  
Arnold Carlberg

**GERMAN ENTERPRISES.**  
Jui Chi Cotton Mill..... 212,000,000  
Arnold Carlberg

Shanghai Dock..... 1,000,800 do  
Julian Paper Mill..... not known do  
Kupen Soap Factory..... 33,000 do  
Hsinho Beer Brewery..... 40,000 do

5. All German schools, hospitals and other charity institutions shall be allowed to maintain their status quo, but in case of violation of neutrality the Germans concerned shall be severely dealt with.

6. All newspapers and publicity organs shall be suspended.

7. German controlled papers (three in German, one in English and one in Chinese) The Peking Post, Tagblatt fur Nordchina, Sunday Journal and others.

8. All German ships and war vessels shall be captured.

9. Demiseals of German advisers and other kinds of employees, including 2 in Postal service, and 11 in the Maritime Customs Service.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## MR. GERARD'S REVELATIONS.

## GERMANY'S IDEA OF A WITHDRAWAL FROM BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 20. Mr. Gerard, late American Ambassador to Berlin, continuing his revelations, gives the German idea of peace. He says he could never get anybody to state definite terms. When he asked whether Germany was willing to withdraw from Belgium, the Chancellor always said: "Yes, but with guarantees."

Finally, in January 1917, Mr. Gerard says he pressed for a specific statement and again asked whether the Germans were willing to withdraw from Belgium.

"The Chancellor answered: 'We must have the forts at Liege and Namur and other forts and garrisons throughout Belgium. We must have possession of the railroads and the ports and the Belgians will not be allowed to maintain an army. Germany must be allowed to obtain an army in Belgium and have commercial control of the country. The Germans would not allow Belgium to become an outpost of England.'"

Mr. Gerard replied bluntly: "I don't suppose the English would wish it to become an outpost of Germany."

The Chancellor added that Germany must have indemnities from all countries and have all her ships and colonies restored.

## GREEK TREACHERY.

## REVELATIONS IN A "WHITE BOOK."

ATHENS, Aug. 20.

A White Book has been published confirming the existence of a secret agreement between the last Government of the old regime and the Central Powers. It shows that M. Skouloudis tried to hoodwink the Allies regarding the affair at Rupel Pass, where the whole of the Greek garrison surrendered, giving the Central Powers important advantages. It is now clear that this surrender was pre-arranged.

One of the most interesting documents is one of the telegrams exchanged between ex-King Constantine and the Kaiser after the British declaration of war. The Kaiser suggested that Greece should support the Central Powers. Ex-King Constantine replied, "protesting sympathies with Germany but expressing the opinion that mobilisation of the Greek Army would be useless as the British and French fleets ruled the Mediterranean and could wipe Greece out."

## INDIANS AND THE KING'S COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Colonel Roper, the Times Military Correspondent, says that as a matter of policy and gratitude, grants of the King's Commission to Indians must come. Colonel Roper favours a careful system of nomination by the members of the ruling families instead of exhumation for gushings. He suggests the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst, for which the Staffs at Quetta and Wellington could be utilized.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LATER.

Sir Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, announced in the House of Commons that nine Indian officers who had served in the war would be granted commissioned rank in the Indian Army.

## THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, announced that the Imperial Government and the Indian Government were in complete accord regarding the question of increasing the Indian administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to a progressive realization of a responsible government for India as an integral part of the Empire. It was desirable that there should be free and informal discussion as soon as possible between the Imperial Government and the Indian authorities. He was therefore proceeding to India, in the winter, to discuss questions in this connection.

## THE ALLIES AND THE POPE'S NOTE.

## A CONFERENCE BEFORE REPLYING.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allies would confer before replying to the Pope's peace note.

## NEUTRAL SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR.

## IMPORTANT BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Lord Robert Cecil stated that neutral shipping "persistently" engaged in assisting enemies would be treated after the war the same as enemy shipping. Neutral vessels lying up in ports would be considered as assisting the enemy.

## MERCHANT OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED IN THE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Replying to Mr. B. E. Peto, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, states that 6,627 merchant officers and men, excluding those on the Admiralty pay list, had been killed during the war.

## THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

## BRITISH MINERS' FEDERATION REVERSED THEIR DECISION.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A private meeting of the British Miners' Federation has reversed the previous decision in favour of the Stockholm Conference, passing a resolution by 376 votes to 345, against sending delegates.

This decision may affect the Labour Party's decision, which the adjourned Labour Conference will reconsider to-morrow.

## BRITISH TRADE UNIONS AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Delegates from 300 Trade Unions met in London to support the decision of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union not to carry peace delegates to Stockholm.

It was announced that a circular had been sent to all branches of the Trade Unions in the country, asking whether they support the Seamen's attitude and the replies received showed that 394 supported the decision, 321 were against it, and 16 were neutral.

## THE THREATENED STRIKE OF ENGINE-DRIVERS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

In connection with the engine-drivers' threat to strike, the hope is everywhere expressed that the men, despite several admitted grievances, will not upset the country's transport for the assertion of the "principle of an eight-hour day, for that is what the dispute amounts to, as the men do not desire the principle to operate in war time. The Government's position, however, is that as it does not permanently control the railways it cannot make a promise which would have the effect of deteriorating the value of shareholders' property without the consent of the shareholders.

## DISASTROUS FIRE AT SALONIKA.

80,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Reuter learns that a disastrous fire occurred at Salonika on August 18. The city, inside the walls, was half destroyed and 80,000 people are homeless. The loss of life is unknown. Yesterday evening the fire had been got under control.

## GREAT EXPLOSION IN A QUEBEC FACTORY.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.

There has been a terrific factory explosion at Beaudin in Quebec, in the neighbouring village of Gragog. The countryside is covered in dense smoke.

## FACTORY DESTROYED AT CHRISTIANA.

CHRISTIANA, Aug. 18.

A factory was burned down, destroying the adjoining electric works, an hotel and two shops.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE FIGHT FOR HILL 70.

## FURIOUS HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states: "Furious fighting is progressing intermittently against our new positions around Lens. The full leaves the gallant Canadians in possession of all they took. It is now known that the high German Command had ordered the recapture, at all costs, of Hill 70, which so dominates the eastern side of Lens that without it the place can never be comfortable. We securely hold it in spite of the fact that the Germans have been attacking with gas-shells, flamethrowers, rifle-grenades, bombs and massed infantry waves, backed with intense artillery barrages. The Canadians are resisting with boiling oil-drum, gas-shells, hand-grenades and machine guns, and last, but not the least, the bayonet. The artillery has given magnificent support."

I am told that in no fighting in which Dominion troops have yet participated has there been more furious hand-to-hand fighting, and consequently such extensive use of the bayonet.

The first big counter-attack began on Wednesday afternoon. It has been already described how the 4th Division of Prussian Guards, marching across in columns of fours before deploying, were caught under our machine-gun barrage and were all but wiped out. Whilst this was happening more German Guards were launched from Cite St. Auguste. The first wave was mown down by machine-gun fire, the second, though it got nearer our positions, was similarly dealt with, and the third approached within seventy yards of the Canadians before it broke and melted away.

Fifteen determined counter-attacks have up to the present been launched against Bois Hugo, Bois Ruse, Cite St. Yille and facing Cite St. Theodore. At all the same scale of violence was indicated. This makes it abundantly clear that the enemy regards the Canadian success as a most serious blow.

## NEW ENEMY METHODS.

The Germans are employing new methods of defence in Flanders, having evidently come to the conclusion that dugouts in trenches are mere mantraps, under the intensity of our fire. They are experiencing great difficulty in developing their scheme of connecting shell-holes by underground passages, because it is almost impossible to bore anywhere hereabouts without soon striking water. The correspondent is of the opinion that the corresponding growth of artillery has killed static warfare, as expressed by regular and heavily-wired trench lines.

## FURTHER ADVANCE AT YPRES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "As a result of a minor operation in the neighbourhood of Ypres-Poelcapelle Road, our line was advanced to a depth of 500 yards, on a frontage of a mile."

We captured all our objectives, including a series of strongly fortified farms. The enemy's losses were considerable: ours were very slight.

Thursday's prisoners, taken north-eastward of Ypres, total 2,113. We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Eight of ours are missing.

## FRENCH AIRMEN ACTIVE.

## RHEIMS SHELLED.

LONDON, August 20.

A French communiqué says: "The artillery struggle has assumed marked activity in the region of Bryon and Cerny and on both banks of the Meuse, especially in the Bezonvaux sector. Rheims received 600 shells. A civilian was wounded."

Airmen brought down eleven German aeroplanes and completely destroyed. They also forced six to land seriously damaged.

Our aeroplanes bombarded the railway stations of Dun-sur-Meuse, Cortemarck, Thourout, Lichtervelde, Ostend, Cambrai (where a fire broke out in the butiments in the forest), and Houtjout, and munition dumps at Bayheville.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says: "Southward of Langemark the enemy attacked, using 'tank' enveloped with artificial fog. After an initial penetration the enemy was everywhere repulsed. There has been the most intense artillery activity at La Bassée Canal, at Lens and southward of the Scarpe. We brought down nineteen aeroplanes."

## BITTER STRUGGLE WITH ITALIANS.

## AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

An Austrian official report, transmitted by wireless, states: "The Italians attacked in the coastal territory of Isontzo, which has belonged to Austria for centuries."

After the strongest artillery preparation, lasting a day and a half, the enemy infantry advanced this morning between Marivah and the sea.

A most bitter struggle is raging in almost all sectors on a 60 kilometre front. Reports received are entirely favourable to us.

## THE POPE'S PROPOSALS.

## REJECTED BY RUSSIAN PRESS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.

The Russian Press rejects the Pope's peace proposals, declaring that such a peace, leaving the Central Powers unimpaired, would bring a new and intense period of armaments.

## ROYAL MESSAGE TO M. POINCARÉ.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

His Majesty King George sent a birthday telegram to M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, hoping that France, at no distant date, would have the satisfaction of gathering the fruits of her magnificent efforts for the cause, uniting it with Great Britain. M. Poincaré replied congratulating His Majesty on the magnificent successes of the British army.

## TRAM ACCIDENT AT DOVER.

## HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Ten persons were killed and forty injured in a runaway tram accident at Dover.

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

## INTERESTING VIEWS.

A London telegram to Japan, published in the Japan Chronicle of August 17th says:

Commenting on the new Anglo-French offensive, the military correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says:

"In the military sense the situation in the West and the enemy situation in June last year are far apart. The breaching of the original fortified front has changed the character of the front, making the imposition on the enemy of heavier obligations. The shrinking of his resources, which these very obligations have speeded up, consequent on the disappearance of his reserves, his proved inability to restore himself, his immobility, and his unworkable plans are all on our side and are so many sure strides toward a decision. The new attack has been excellently timed. Some ups and downs we may anticipate; now, however, will be much more marked than down."

"The rising tide is not less a rising tide because it usually comes in swells, with hollows at intervals. He would be judged an eccentric observer who has obligations and shrinking resources; in that phrase the German position may be crystallised."

"Nor are obligations heavier only in the West; they are heavier in the East. Since the ruling clique in Germany have chosen to declare war not only on Russia but on the revolution, the Russian army has to be reckoned with. It has been described by the Kaiser as a danger. That is a dangerous deduction. Then there are the Rumanians. Some time ago they could be ignored, perhaps, but they cannot be ignored now. Thirdly comes the question of Greece. Certainly Germany's obligations are heavier. This is the moment wherein she may be tempted by the Russian break in Galicia. The Kaiser has chosen to launch upon the Eastern offensive six Divisions which are said to have been taken from the forces in the West, which are already attenuated. Discretion is evidently not the better part of the Kaiser. It may very well prove at the finish that the Russian break will hasten the end."

## HOW TO END THE WAR IN TEN WEEKS.

Mr Orville Wright, in an interview given to the New York correspondent of the "Daily News," says that 10,000 aeroplanes of various types are now available for use by America. He believes the war could be ended in ten weeks by raids on Essen. He said: "Progress in aviation, especially in the high-powered engine, makes possible the destruction of the Krupp works at Essen and the ending of the war in ten weeks. The high-dive bomber, carrying bombs, carrying aeroplanes can smash the factories and destroy them completely. These factories are easily within the range of the new aeroplanes. A superiority of thousands of aeroplanes and aviators such as the Allies are now achieving should lead to these undertakings. Going in squadrons of hundreds, even thousands, they should end Germany's munitions supply in a short time and win the war with the greatest saving of men at the front."

## A SENSATION IN HIGH LIFE.

The following advertisement appears in the columns of the "Times" of August 20:

"I, Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, commonly called Lord Dalmeny, of the Grange, Bletchley, in the County of Buckinghamshire, hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Dorothy Alice Margaret Augusta Primrose, commonly called Lady Dalmeny, dated this 21st day of June, 1917."

Witness: Charles Russell, Solicitor, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Lord Dalmeny, eldest son and heir of Lord Rosbery, and Lady Dalmeny, youngest daughter of the late Lord Henry Grosvenor, were married in April, 1909, and are the parents of a son and daughter. Lord Dalmeny represented Scotland in the House of Commons but retired in 1914. He was wounded in 1915 and was afterwards attached to the staff with the rank of captain. Lady Dalmeny both before and since her marriage has occupied a prominent place in society's highest circles, and her wedding was one of the brilliant functions of 1909. The gifts including presents from the late King and Queen, then the Prince and Princess of Wales.

## KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is always on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## SENSATIONAL AFFAIR AT SHANGHAI.

## RAID ON THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE.

The China Press gives the following account of the affair at Shanghai briefly reported in a telegram published in the China Mail last week:

A startling raid made by four armed Austrian and Hungarian subjects upon the Austrian Consulate early yesterday morning (19th inst.) had as its sequel the death of one of the intruders, a man named Maracek—shot down by one of his own associates as he attempted to fire upon a consular employee.

The man who did the shooting, one Kremla, an Austrian, is in custody at the Austrian Consulate pending the settlement of the question of jurisdiction. The other two escaped, but it is believed that they, and possibly a number of others implicated, may soon be put under arrest. Hopes of securing money and probably certain documents is believed to have been the object of the raid.

At daybreak yesterday morning, following a conference at the Hotel de France, four men, two Austrians and two Hungarians, rode up to the Austrian Consulate at 29-30 Medhurst Road. They came in elated spirits, togged, curtained and hooded, and the men themselves were dressed in heavy beards. They entered the consular gate, which was closed but not locked. They then mounted the porch of the building nearest the street, occupied by the Consular offices and used upstairs for sleeping apartments for Vice-Consul Kunz and one or two secretaries.

The men rang the bell and the door was opened by a Chinese servant who was quickly seized and bound. The offices downstairs were hastily ransacked, but the gang was unable to get into the safe, and vaults. Baffled in their search the quartet were quickly upstairs and Maracek and Kremla entered a back room, where one of the secretaries was sleeping.

Maracek shook the secretary awake and, pointing an automatic pistol at his head, demanded his keys. The secretary made an effort to reach his revolver and Maracek, it is said, jerked his gun forward and made several attempts to fire. The safety device on the weapon had not been released and it failed to explode. At this point Kremla, who had accompanied Maracek, turned his own pistol through threat and shot him twice.

The wounded man staggered down stairs, falling on the verandah where he died in a few minutes. Kremla immediately gave himself up to the Consular officials. The other two men fled. Shortly afterwards a huge old pattern revolver supposedly dropped by one of the fugitives was picked up by a rishia coolie on Hubblell Well Road and it was through this that the police got their first intimation of the affair.

## INQUEST IN HELL.

An inquest over the body of the dead man was held at the Mortuary yesterday afternoon. British Assessor Jones and Magistrate Kwan presiding. Inspector McMorison, representing the police, stated that he had seen the Austrian Vice-Consul, who had refused to allow the man who did the shooting out of his custody. Assessor Jones replied that that matter would be taken up later as it was only necessary at the time to identify the deceased and find cause of death. The Austrian, he said, if necessary, would be brought in on a warrant.

Mr. F. L. Guidice, manager of the Hotel de France, identified the body as that of a man whose name he was not sure of, but who had been staying at the hotel for four or five days. He had occupied a room with another person.

Dr. C. Noel Davis, Assistant Health Officer of the S.M.C., stated that though no post mortem had been held he believed death was due to gunshot wounds. The inquest then adjourned.

## BRITISH FLAG RESTORED AFTER GERMAN CAPTURE.

## THE CAPTURED STEAMER "FARN."

FARN.

Probably the only prize ship that the German cruiser Karlsruhe captured and didn't sink—the British freighter Farn—soon will be in commission again after an illness of more than two and a half years, says a dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico. The United States has decided that the decision in the Spanish case holds good in the Farn case, and the ship has been restored to her owners, Farrar, Grove & Co., Ltd., London, who already have sent officers and engineers here to take charge of her and take her to her destination.

Restoration of the Farn to her former owners was formally celebrated when the British Consul H. G. Gregory again hoisted the British flag over the ship a few minutes after Captain Allen and other officers had gone aboard to take possession of her.

Since January, 1915, the Farn, called the K. D. 3 by her German captors, has been in port held as a prize. Immediately after the declaration of war against Germany by the United States the ship was taken over by the United States, and shortly thereafter steps were taken to determine her status. With the result that she has now been turned back to her owners.

The Farn was captured by the Karlsruhe early in October, 1914, and because of her cargo of coal she was not sunk. Instead a prize crew was placed in command of Capt. Heinrich Lubinus. For almost a month the K. D. 3 was with or in close touch with the Karlsruhe in South American waters and off the coast of Brazil and finally left the cruiser only a few days before she was sunk near Trinidad on Nov. 4, 1914. When the K. D. 3 left the Karlsruhe Captain Lubinus had instructions to remain in a certain locality off the Brazilian coast until the return of the Karlsruhe. The German cruiser never came back, according to Captain Lubinus, and after waiting for two months for her return the K. D. 3 started to make her way north. She was almost completely out of all food supplies and water. From the time the K. D. 3 left the Karlsruhe the last of October until she brought the prize into port in January 1915, Captain Lubinus said he saw but one ship, a Britisher, and that he did not believe his ship was once sighted.



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## AUTOMOBILES IN HONGKONG.

The following paragraphs are from the "Export-World and Commercial Intelligence."

In spite of war conditions the Hongkong Government is continuing the improvement and extension of the roads of the colony so as to accommodate automobile traffic, and both in what is known as the "new territory"—i.e., the mainland portion of the colony and on the island, particularly as to the road around the island, work is being pushed with considerable vigour. There has been a great increase in automobile traffic in the colony, although the use of such cars will always be limited because of the restricted topographical field for them. The number of cars now in use in the colony is 105, as compared with 72 two years ago. The greatest change, however, is in the fact that whereas the 72 cars at that time were nearly all owned by public garages and were largely for tourist use, the greater part of the increase has been in private cars used by their owners for pleasure.

The nature of business carried on in Hongkong and the limited size of the colony's business district are such that few cars will ever be used for commercial purposes. There are two fairly good-sized auto-trucks in use in the colony, and one large baking establishment uses a delivery car of the American type for commutation between its bakery plant and its down-town establishment. All other cars are of the passenger type and almost solely for pleasure.

It is a rather notable fact that most of the first private owners of cars in Hongkong were Chinese. Foreign residents, more conservative in their ways, have gradually come to a more general use of cars, and a number of residents fairly well up the "ladder" are now using cars to reach their homes—something unheard of two or three years ago and declared impossible two years earlier when there was opposition to any automobiles what-so-ever in Hongkong. Most of the newer cars are the low-priced models, which have been found suitable to Hongkong uses and have the merit of not representing too much of an investment for what is a comparatively limited use.

There has been a considerable increase in the use of motor cycles, practically all of which are American. The motor cycle has been found of exceptional convenience for single riders on the hillside and mountain roads of the colony. A considerable number of motor cycles with second-passenger arrangements are in use. At present the demand for the motor cycle seems to have reached and passed its highest point and the trade shows a tendency to slacken.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## COMPANY PARADES.

The following parades will take place at Central Station. Uniform will not be worn. Fall in at 5.45 p.m. —

Wednesday, August 22nd.—No. 1 Company.

Thursday, August 23rd.—No. 2 Company.

No exemption from these parades is to be granted except by the undersigned. INVITATIONS TO ATTEND THE 3RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE S.M.C. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Detachment proceeding to Mexico on Saturday, August 25th, will be under the Command of Chief Inspector D'Almeida who will issue such orders from time to time as contingency may call for.

Joined.—No. 2 Section, P.C. 650 S. R. Aiken.

(Sgd.) T. F. Hovon, A.S.P. (R.)

## IMPROVED CIRCUMSTANCES.

Father (at head of table).—When I was a boy I was glad enough to eat dry bread for my dinner.

Small Daughter.—Well, daddy, you are having a much better time now you are living with us, aren't you?—New York Times.

## A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master remedy for grip, colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.







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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing Dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

E. V. D. FARR,  
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## SUPER-SPY PLOT.

## REVELATIONS AT ROME TREASON TRIAL.

## LIFE SENTENCE FOR POPE'S PRIVATE CHAMBERLAIN.

"The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, Mr. Austin West, writing from Milan on June 14th gave the following details of the great trial at Rome to which a brief reference was made in a Reuter's cable at the time:

A court-martial for high treason against Monsignor Rodolfo von Gerlach, the ex-officer of the Bavarian Army, and Private Chamberlain to the Pope and of his five spy accomplices terminated in Rome yesterday, after 30 sessions of the Court, in the condemnation of all those implicated.

Gerlach, who on a scanty imminent arrest had fled from the Vatican to Switzerland, was sentenced to perpetual confinement; Mario Pomeroy, a Neapolitan, and Gerlach's chief agent, was sentenced to be shot through the back; Archangelo Valentini, hailing from Ancona, likewise received a life sentence; Francesco Ruffini, an Italian spy, will serve five years; while Garcia Vitaliani, editor and proprietor of the Clerical illustrated weekly, "Il Rastone," and Giuseppe Ambrogetti, traveller for a Roman ecclesiastical art firm, were each condemned to three years imprisonment.

## MILITARY DEFENSE SERVICE.

All the accused were found guilty of trafficking with the enemy, and admitting secrets of the military defence to the Austro-German espionage centre at Lucerne, with which they were in close and constant connection. Even the Vatican diplomatic value had been proved for Italy's undoing by the infamous Gerlach, who had abused for these ends the special favour and confidence which he enjoyed at the Papal Court.

Gerlach paid a bribe of £1,500 to Vitaliani for the support of his paper against Italian interests, and other sums exceeding £2,000 were paid to the Roman political daily, "La Vittoria," on behalf of Germany.

Though all Gerlach's tools posed as journalists, it should be mentioned that every one of them had been refused admission to any recognised Italian Press syndicate.

The trial was conducted with closed doors. Many startling facts about this intrigue, elicited during its course, will be available for publication only after the war is over. The public, however, was admitted to the reading of the sentence, which occupied upwards of two hours.

## CYPHERS AND SAFE BURGLARY.

Behind the four facts indicated above lies a great romance.

Historic sequences of events, then seeming as remote as Vienna is from Hongkong (says "Lloyd's News"), are now revealed as part of a connected romance in connection with the trial.

Jan. 17, 1917. Rome. Italy's two most notorious offenders against the rights of property—two expert burglars—undergoing life sentences were reported to have escaped from goal.

April 8, 1917. Vienna. A house near the door to the German Embassy, but not supposed to be connected with it, was broken into by expert burglars. Viennese authorities reported that a great sum of money had been stolen.

We now know that the burglars who "escaped" were, in fact, released by the Government, and promised full freedom and £2,000 apiece if they could break into a certain house in Vienna, "next door to the German Embassy," but not known to be connected with it, and bring away the contents of a certain safe.

In that house were papers containing secrets of the greatest importance to the three great Powers and mid-Europe. With devilish ingenuity the Germans had provided that if the safe was opened and the papers moved a cloud of deadly poison gas would envelop the disturber, and alarms would rouse the city.

Hence the necessity of employing the "crack crackmen" of Italy. Promised their freedom and £2,000 apiece if they succeeded, these two great criminals agreed to undertake the dangerous mission. How they were smuggled into Vienna no one will ever know, but when they did undertake the robbery of the safe they were provided with gas-masks and every tool for safe-opening known to the police or criminal world in the city.

They found the secret documents which revealed all the ramifications of the great Austro-German treason plot in Italy; and the great round-up of highly-placed traitors was the sequel.

## BABY WEEK.

## REPAIRING THE WASTE OF WAR.

[By THE DUCHESS OF MALBOROUGH]

Academic interest in the question of child welfare is very greatly stimulated by a personal knowledge of the work involved. That is why, during Baby Week, ante-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, day nurseries, nursery schools, and other institutions which make provision for healthy childhood will be open for public inspection.

We have done the citizens of every borough will make a point of visiting the centres of their own districts and of seeing for themselves whether the care provided is adequate to the need.

An excellent report has been published by the Local Government Board "On the Provision made by Public Health Authorities and Voluntary Agencies in England and Wales for Maternity and Child Welfare," a perusal of which will show exactly what has been done in every borough or district.

If we bear in mind that one healthy visitor to every 400 births and one maternity and infant welfare centre to every 400 children are considered necessary for the effective treatment of necessary cases, and compare the statistics given in the report with this standard, we will see how much still remains to be done by the municipalities, who in some cases are practically nothing.

There is no doubt that the public must shoulder the responsibility if adequate provision is to be made. Municipal councils naturally dread burdening the rates with extra expenditure at a time when national economy has become their leit-motif. It is, however, no longer money, but lives, we have to save.

## A VITAL QUESTION.

A vague expression of regret at the serious waste of infant life, a comforting reference to the Malthusian theory, will not absolve citizens from the responsibility which has been placed on them. We must face the question, and we can face it by ascertaining the conditions which cause the evil and by learning the methods which promise prevention and cure. This can be done by studying Baby Week propaganda and by visiting maternity and infant welfare centres.

Above all, we will have to show our willingness to bear the increased burden of expenditure necessitated by the adequate municipal support of this work, which in so many cases is still entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, and which are becoming more and more difficult to collect.

There is reason why we should deal with the question now. It is a settlement long overdue, and one which every aspect of our national future exacts. In America twenty-seven out of forty-eight persons who are in healthy maintenance grants in respect of children under five years of age for widowed and deserted mothers who are "proper guardians," but too poor to feed, clothe, and educate their children adequately. Such provision ensures maternal care for the child, and is largely responsible for the reduction in infantile delinquency, which the mother's absence from the home is apt to encourage.

If the traditional basis of the State is to rest on sure foundations, we must provide better houses and better conditions for the development of home life.

These are the aims of Baby Week for they mean healthier, happier lives, and a reduction of the morbid tendencies so destructive to a sane mental and physical growth.

## SLIDES MUST GO.

It is quite impossible to rear a healthy family in some of our slum districts, owing to the shocking conditions under which many families are obliged to live, on account of high rents, the inability to secure a sufficient number of rooms, and the absence of conditions which make for sanitation. The housing question will demand immediate and effective settlement once the war is over; in the meantime it is all the more necessary to provide care, treatment and instruction for the mothers and to persuade them to bring their babies to playgroup centres where they can obtain milk, food, and advice to sustain them in the fight they have to wage against the deteriorating effect of environment.

When we remember the brave struggle the mothers wage against the many disabilities they have to contend with, and the wonderful happiness and fine specimens of healthy childhood which will appear that it is only right that the municipality should help them by the provision of skilled advice and care, before, during, and after childbirth which are so much more essential to the welfare than the libraries and washhouses now maintained for their benefit.

If every man and woman would make it his or her duty, during Baby Week,

to inquire into the infant mortality return of his own borough, first ascertaining the causes and then using influence to secure the necessary provision for the care and protection of maternity and infancy, we should soon see the result in a stronger, finer, and healthier race.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at extra risk into the Godowns and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must procure an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th, August at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917. "501"

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TELEPHONE 141.

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RESERVE FUNDS.....\$15,000,000

Sterling.....\$15,000,000

21,500,000/21,500,000

Silver.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF.....\$15,000,000

PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

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## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

## ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 21st August 1917 is posted at Headquarters.

## PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant:—  
5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant:—  
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Co. at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section (Layers class only) at Belchers' Battery.  
5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers' Battery.  
5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

FRIDAY, 24th instant:—  
7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section (Range Takers class and Gun Numbers as detailed only) at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun Numbers other than specialists) at Belchers' Battery.  
Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps (Times Elements and Edgewood and Lee Corps) Bands.

Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley (Helicopter and Flag Station work).

SATURDAY, 25th instant:—  
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (with detail by Sgt. Major Ramsay) at Headquarters. Musketry instruction.

4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills ordered on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

DETAIL.  
On duty 20th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 21st instant: Scouts Company. On duty 22nd instant: Scouts Company. On duty 23rd instant: Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 24th instant: Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.

On duty 25th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 26th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 27th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 28th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 29th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 30th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 31st instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 1st instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 2nd instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 3rd instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 4th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 5th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 6th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 7th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 8th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 9th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 10th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 11th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 12th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 13th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 14th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 15th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 16th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 17th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 18th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 19th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 20th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 21st instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 22nd instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 23rd instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 24th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 25th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 26th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 27th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 28th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 29th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 30th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 31st instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 1st instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

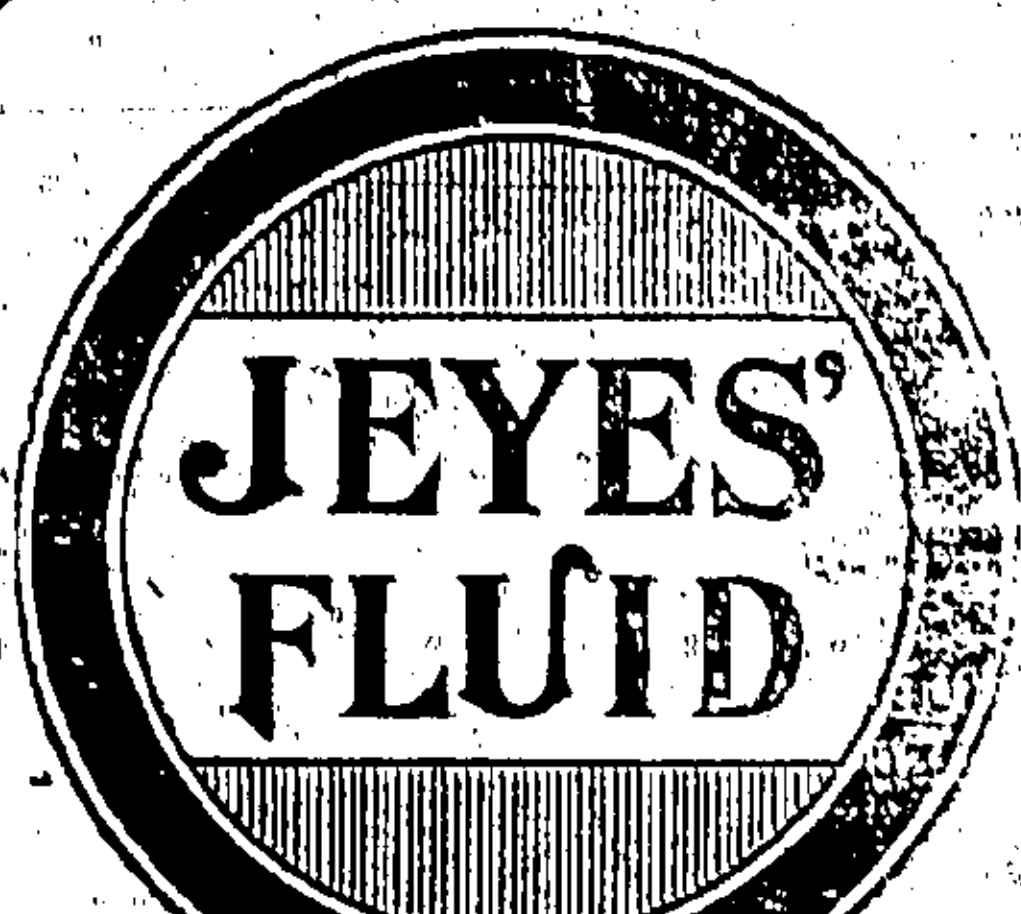
On duty 2nd instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 3rd instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 4th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 5th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co.

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(125)

**FRENCH LESSONS**

G. MOUSSON.  
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**HONGKONG REGISTER.**

Previous day	On date at 2 p.m.	On date at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.52	29.60
Temperature	83	78
Humidity	81	84
Direction of Wind	W	W
Force	1	0
Weather	0	0
Gain	0.26	0.00

Notes: open at 10 a.m. Temperature on the 21st 55 degrees; open at 10 a.m. on the 21st 78 degrees.

F. CLAXTON, Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 21, 1917.

**TEMPERATURE.**

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	29.60
Do.	1 P.M.	29.58
Do.	4 P.M.	29.56
Thermometer,	9 A.M.	30.00
Do.	1 P.M.	29.98
Do.	4 P.M.	29.96
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	29.94
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	29.92
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	29.90
D. Maximum		30.00
D. Minimum (over night)		29.80